# THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

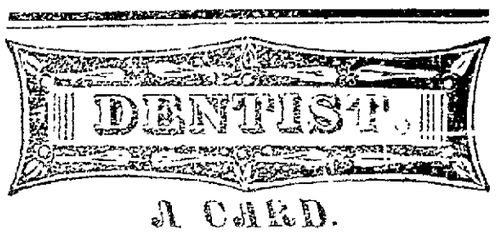
"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1829. No. 37.


*CONDITIONS.*

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.




A CARD.

## J. WALKER,

DENTAL SURGEON,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in every Department of his Profession, to the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. He will set

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

in the most approved manner—and will be happy to wait upon those who may honor him with their confidence.

☞He will be at Mrs. M. WINROTT'S, *from the 27th to the 31st of July.*

☞Those having demands against *JAMES WALKER*, will please call and receive payment—and those indebted, call and discharge the same, at Mrs. Winrott's, from the 27th of July to the 31st.

July 14. 3t

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. July 1st, 1829—which, if not lifted before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as Dead Letters.

A.
Mary Adams (widow.)
B.
Peter Beisell 8
David Burns
John Bare, Sen.
William Beard
Thomas W. Black
Tobias C. Boyers
Catharine Biesecker
William Bailey 2
John Blocher
Margaret W. Black
Lewis Baker
James Bond
David Beecher
David Boyers
Lucy Blackford
John Boyer
Alexander Bond
Col. Rich'd Brown
Daniel Beitler
David Bosserman
James Bell, Esq.
Ezek'l Buckingham 2
Elizabeth Brough.
C.
Daniel Comfort
Jas. A. Caldwell 3
John Cashman
Mary Clark
Ira Clark
John Cownover
Jacob Cassatt, Jr. 2
Jacob Clutz
David Chamberlain
Martha E. Caldwell
John B. Clark.
D.
Henry G. Dill
Elias Degroff
John Dickson, Esq.
Charles Delap 2.
E.
Benjamin England
John Etzler
John Ehrhart
Amelia Edwards
Sarah Edie 3
George Evilhawk.
F.
Wm. Fahnestock
Robert Fletcher
Jared Ford
David Fleck
George Fishe
Hannah Ferree
Catharine Ferguson
David Foutz.
G.
David Garvin
William Green
Henry Gilbert
Hugh Galligher's Heirs
James Gregory.
H.
John Heagy
Jesse Hamilton
Thomas Hagerman
Daniel Henry 2
Sarah Henderson
J.
Dr. James Jamison.
K.
Isaac Kline
Casper Knott
Leander Kerr
Winary Kamoy
Cornelius Knight
Abraham King, Esq. 2
William Kimble.
L.
Peter Linsrd
L. continued
Andrew Little, Esq.
Thomas Logan
John Lower
Archibald Love
Jacob Long, Jr.
Abraham Liner
M.
Thomas M'Kellip
David M'Elroy
Nancy Menough
Barnabas M'Sherry
Andrew G. Miller
Thomas M'Kee
Nancy Myers
Isaac Miller
John Mackley
Jane M'Gaughy
E. M'Cullough
Sheldon Marks
James M'Cleary
William Martin
Joseph Mills
Robert Major, Jr.
William Metzger
Ephraim Martin.
O.
William Orr
John O'Neill.
P.
Samuel Perry 2
John Plank
John Plank, Jr.
Samuel Patterson
John Paxton.
R.
David Ramsey
Samuel M. Reed
Christian Rice
Adolph Rotchers
Abraham Reever
George Rough
Samuel Routzong.
S.
Abraham Scott of H.
John Semple
Jane Sloan
Andrew Smith
William Sterling
George Saum 2
Letitia Stafford
John Saum
Frederick Shull
James Stafford
Mary Sharp
Thomas C. Shipley
Wm. Sadler 2
Bridget Smith.
T.
Samuel Taggart 2
W.
Isaac Weaver
Jacob Wurtz
Peter Wikard
Jacob Walter, Sen.
Rebecca Weakly
Wm. Wisotzkey
Jared Wentz
Henry Walters, Sen. 2
Jacob Wonderly
Peter Waggoner
Andrew Wikert
Thomas N. White
John W. Walch
Wesley J. Wells
James Wilson
Enos White
James Wray
John Wright
Isaac Wierman, Esq.
Z.
John Zom
J. & D. Ziegler 2.

JOHN HERSH, Ja. *P. M.*

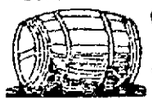
July 1. 3t

FRESH

## Groceries and Liquors.

## ISAIAH DILL,

HAS just received an Assortment of *FRESH*



GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

Among which are

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Sugars,* | *4th proof C. Brandy* | |
| *Coffee,* | *Domestic do.* | |
| *Teas,* | *Madeira,* | WINES |
| *Sugar-house & common Molasses,* | *Lisbon, &* | WINES |
| *Herrings,* | *Sweet* | WINES |
| *Shad,* | *Spirits,* | |
| *Mackarel,* | *Rum, &* | |
| | *Whiskey.* | |

☞He has also an Assortment of

Queen's, Glass, Stone, and Earthen Ware,

Which he will sell as low as can be had elsewhere in the place, for CASH or Country Produce.

Gettysburg, June 30. 3t

## GEORGE LITTLE,

Coach-Trimmer, and Harness-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public at large, that he has opened a Shop on Middle-street, next door to Mr. Degroff's, and opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on the

Coach Trimming & Harness making Business,

in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices;—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

☞*G. LITTLE will also keep on hand for Sale,*

GIGS, BAROUCHES,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF

Wheel CARRIAGES.

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.

Gettysburg, June 30. 3t

## DAVID HEAGY,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the

*MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK*

made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of

FURNITURE

ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.

As it is well known he is prepared for making

COFFINS,

a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.

☞He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.

March 24. tf

## NEWEST FASHIONS!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

*LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S*

BOOTS & SHOES,

which are all made of the best materials, and the newest fashions—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce.

N. B. The Subscriber still continues to

Manufacture Boots & Shoes,

at his Old Stand in West York-street, nearly opposite the Indian King Tavern—where he will use every exertion to satisfy those that will favor him with their patronage.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

May 26. tf

## *Valuable Property*

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on *Thursday the 1st day of October next*, on the premises, the following valuable Property:

A Tract of first rate

LIMESTONE LAND,

Late the Estate of JOHN M'CREARY, deceased, situate partly in Conowago, and partly in Mountpleasant townships, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Henry Wirt, Abraham Reiff, Henry Herring, Widow Wills, and others, and containing

221 Acres, & 118 Perches,

*neat measure, PATENTED LAND.*

The Improvements are, a two-story

Log House, a 1½ story House, a Still-house,

a double log Barn, and other Out-buildings; an elegant Well of water, with a Pump, convenient to the house, also a good Spring, convenient to the house:

Two Lime-stone Quarries

opened, with a sufficiency of Timber to carry on the Distilling or Lime-burning; an Orchard; two Meadows, one of which can be well watered:

An elegant Mill Seat,

which has been indicated by a Millwright. This Farm is situated on the little Conowago creek, one mile from the Roman Catholic Chapel, four miles from Hanover; a public road passing the door: and has long been known as one of the surest, and as productive as any in the neighborhood. Persons wishing to see the property will call upon Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors, who resides on the Farm, and who will shew the same.

The above mentioned Farm can be divided, very advantageously, into two. The Conditions,—*five thousand* dollars in hand, on the first of April next, the remainder in six equal yearly payments. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, when attendance will be given by

THOMAS M'CREARY, } Ex'rs
JOSEPH M'CREARY, }

June 30. ts

## NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have opened an extensive

LUMBER YARD,

at the upper end of the town of New-Cumberland, Cumberland county, adjoining David Weitzel's tavern, where they have now on hand, a large supply of

*White and yellow pine Planks and Boards,*
*Shingles, long and short,*
*Scantling, Joists, and Rafters assorted,*
*Wild Cherry Boards and Planks, insured first quality,*
*Ash Plank and poplar Lumber assorted, &c. &c.*

All of which they will sell, at the must reduced prices, for CASH.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK, & CO.

July 7. 3t

INTENDED REMOVAL.

## GEORGE SWOPE,

TENDERS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public generally, for past favors since he commenced business in Gettysburg, and respectfully informs them, that he intends removing to Hanover about the middle of September next. He therefore requests all those who are indebted to him, to call *on or before the 15th of September next*, and settle the same, either by Note or paying the Cash. He hopes that the above notice will be attended to, as it is necessary that his books should be settled up; and, after that period, he will be under the unpleasant necessity of resorting to compulsory means for collection.

☞G. SWOPE would also beg leave to inform the Public, that

*HIS ASSORTMENT OF*

GOODS

is at present complete; and, as he intends removing in the fall, he will, in the interim, sell off, at COST PRICES. Lovers of good bargains are, therefore, invited to lose no time in calling, and availing themselves of the opportunity—as they may be assured, one equally favorable will not soon be presented to them.

Gettysburg, June 16. tf

## FOR SALE,

A Valuable Property,

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 *ACRES OF LAND*, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a *Tavern*, and other suitable Buildings.

It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for $130. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, *Trustee.*

May 19. tf

## CONOWAGO

## *Woollen Factory.*

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and former customers for past favors, and informs them and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

Manufacturing Business,

in all its various branches, at the old stand, in Franklin township—where he is prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms.

Wool, Cloth, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—Wm. Gillespey's Tavern, Gettysburg; Isaac Miller's, tanner, in Straban township; Jacob Grass' Tavern, Hunterstown; and at Wm. Wertz's Tavern—once every two weeks, on Thursday, commencing on the 14th of May—and returned as soon as finished.

He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT MORRISON.

May 5. tf

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between *GALLOWAY and M'CREARY*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the *first day of July next.* The Saddling will now be carried on by Mr. M'Creary, at the old Stand.

JOHN GALLOWAY,
DAVID M'CREARY.

April 17, 1829. tf

## DAVID M'CREARY,

Saddle, Bridle and Harness-maker,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. GALLOWAY—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

April 28.

## New Goods,

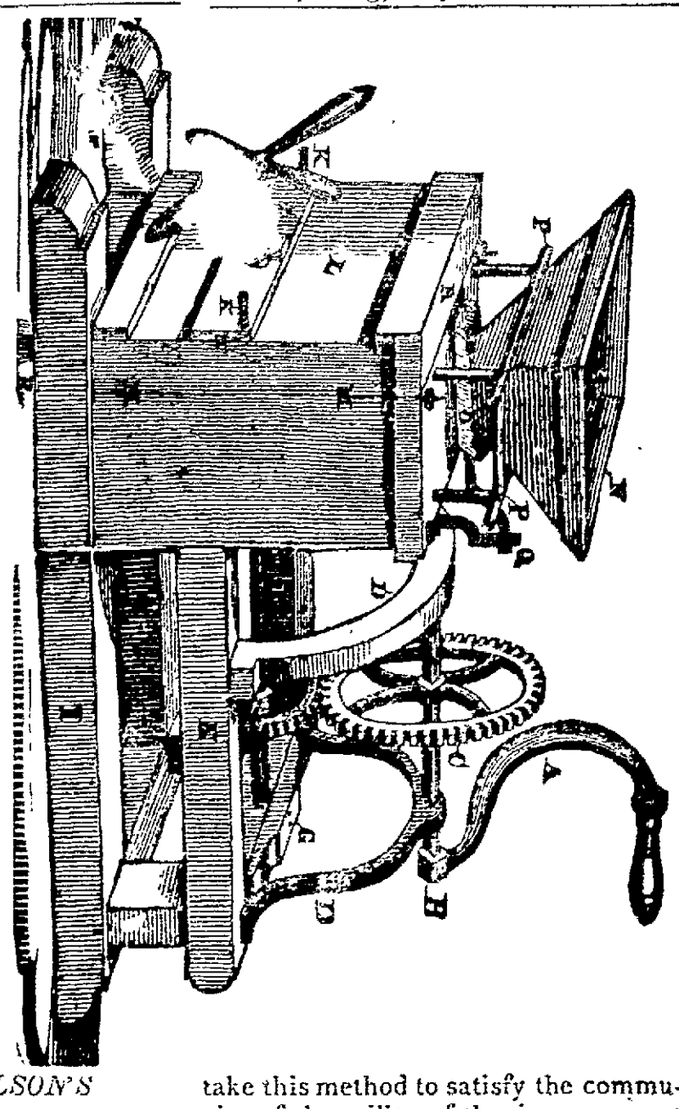
## ST. GILBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—

which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house.

Gettysburg, May 19. tf



*KEY TO THE DRAWING.*

N. Hopper.
P. P. Hopper Frame.
O. Shoe.
R. R. Feed.
L. Front Frame.
M. M. Stones.
K. K. Screws or bolts of front and rear frame.
Q. Front and rear frame.
I. Regulating Screw, Lever and Arbor.
R. Flour.
A. Crank.
B. Shaft or Geering.
C. Wheel.
G. Spindle.
D. D. Frame for Geering.
H. I. Plates and Sill.

*HARRIS & WILSON'S*

Patent Perpendicular

## GRIST MILL.

THE Proprietors of this new Improvement and highly valued article, have the satisfaction to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have lately put into successful operation one of the above named Mills—and, with perfect confidence in its utility, and great advantage over any mill now in use, they recommend it to Manufacturers for all species of grinding.

Applications for Mills or Rights, to be made to the Proprietors in Gettysburg, or to Joseph Hanky, corner of Howard and Franklin streets, Baltimore—who will furnish at the shortest notice Mills which he will warrant to grind from two to eight bushels per hour.

DAVID GARVIN,
WILLIAM GARVIN.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

N. B. Mr. Hanky will furnish Canvass Straps, which are warranted superior to any ever offered to the Public, for driving all kinds of Machinery.—He will also furnish French Burr Mill-Stones, of any size, and of the first quality, at the most reduced prices.

*CERTIFICATES.*

I, the subscriber, living three and an half miles from Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, state of Pennsylvania, take this method to satisfy the community of the utility of the improvement made in the construction of Grist Mills by Messrs. Harris and Wilson. I have now one in full operation by water, built by Mr. Hanky, of Baltimore.—The stones are twenty-five inches in diameter, with their grinding surfaces placed perpendicularly, instead of horizontally as usual. They are capable of performing 2 or 300 revolutions in a minute, and will grind as much as a pair of four feet burrs, with two-thirds of the water. The Flour or Meal it makes, is equal to that made in Mills of ordinary construction.

The subscriber, understanding that a number of persons are waiting the result of a fair trial of this invention, is now confident, that if they will take the trouble to call and see the operation of his Mill, they will no longer hesitate to patronize the ingenious and worthy inventors

GEORGE TROSTLE.

May 23, 1829.

THIS is to Certify, that Mr. Joseph Hanky, of Baltimore, has put up for me, one of Messrs. Harris and Wilson's Patent Perpendicular Grist Mills—the stones of which are fifteen inches diameter—on which Wheat, Rye and Corn can be ground at the rate of about three bushels per hour, and do good work, and requires but a small power.

JOHN COX.

Franklin county, Pa. May 30, 1829.

*Good Habits.*—It is ever thus in that season of life when the formation of our habits commences, we feel and think that we have no need of advice, but giddy with good health and unimpaired constitution, we rush from one novelty to another, tasting of this cup of pleasure, and sipping from that, and gradually, though imperceptibly, acquiring a relish for all until our taste for them becomes so much strengthened, that it is with difficulty, if not wholly impossible, that we can be restrained from partaking too freely.

Good habits when once formed are as permanent as the pernicious. A virtuous man, who, by a course of rectitude, watchfulness over his desires and actions, and a decisive *no*, when solicited to join in any amusement that would have a tendency to corrupt his morals or vitiate his taste, when arrived at the years of sober discretion, finds the force of his moral principles stronger than any allurement that vice can spread before him. His habits of uprightness are so permanently fixed, that it would even require laborious efforts, to acquire new and evil propensities.

But he whose habits and morals in youth have become vitiated, has no longer any power over himself. He may be made sensible that he is straying widely from the paths of virtue and rectitude, that he is travelling swiftly along upon the road, and will soon grapple with ruin and death, yet the power of his habits are so much stronger than the fear of these, that he will not or cannot make an effort to throw them off. And should he by chance reform a little, no permanent amendment can be relied upon, but the slightest solicitations would lead him again to his former paths of vice and ruin. How important, then, in our youthful days to acquire *good* habits, such as will neither corrupt our hearts nor disease our constitutions. *Providence Statesman.*

*Tough Chewing!*—A Bedford County (Pa.) writer, in a late number of the AMERICAN FARMER, gives the following account of the beef brought to market at the Springs:

It is certain that we do not make our beef as fat as the English do, because the citizens of Bedford, who are our customers, will not give us a price to justify our care and expence. If they can get carrion which never saw an ear of corn or a bushel of oats, which is as black as the hinges of Newgate, and as tough as the tail of his satanic majesty, at two cents a pound, they would rather mouth it, till their jaws, conquered by everlasting flesh and sinew, refuse to wag, than pay a farmer 6 or 8 cents for beef, such as a man who had any regard for his bowels might fancy. But *de gustibus non disputandum*, and if those citizen burghers choose to demolish the bone and sinew of a murrain, instead of enjoying the luxury of a good beefsteak, even let them; I shall not quarrel with them—Ephraim is with his idols, let him alone. But I must be permitted to say they have a very depraved taste, and their liberality is by no means proverbial. The Baltimoreans and Philadelphians ought to refuse their patronage to our springs, unless the Tavern keepers agree to furnish their tables with better beef.

*March of Civilization.*—A fur merchant of this city informs us that the Western Indians are becoming quite adepts in the art of cheating. One of their means of increasing their gains is, by running lead under their beaver skins. The price of a beaver is from 56 to 100 cents an ounce, and a cunning Missouri Indian sometimes contrives to sell lead at the same price.

*Phil. Gaz.*

*Gold.*—The following remarks, taken from the Charleston Mercury, are the most sensible that we have read in that paper for the last two years:

"Much has been said lately of North Carolina Gold. The people of that State are not only busily employed in searching for it, but companies have even been formed in New York for the purpose of carrying on mining operations. Gold, to be sure, is valuable, but we do not like to see any thing like a popular mania respecting it. The true wealth of a country consists much more in the industry of the people, and in general cultivation of the soil, and other modes of labor, than in the possession of mines, however rich or prolific. A nation possessing the most ample mines, may yet be poor, compared with others in which the people depend principally upon labor for their wealth. The history of Spain is a forcible illustration of this truth. Revelling in the mines of South America, she grew yet poorer in the midst of wealth, and gradually declined with unbounded riches at her feet. This very excess of gold was the cause of her declension.—The incessant influx of the products of her mines caused her to forget the true sources of national prosperity, and to rely upon an artificial strength, which, as soon as it ceased, left her in prostration. The United States, on the contrary, without mines, (for it is only of late that we have heard of them) and relying entirely upon the intelligence, enterprize, and labor of her population, advance in wealth and prosperity with a rapidity almost unparalleled by any other country."

"Ask, where's the North?—in York, 'tis at the Tweed;
In Scotland, at the Orcades; and there,
At Greenland, Zembla, and the Lord knows where."

We were forcibly reminded of the above lines of Pope, on reading an account in the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal, of a person who some months since left that vicinity, to go "to one of the *western* States." A few years since, and men who talked of the "Western States" were pretty well contented with the longitude of Ohio, and appeared to act and think as if its western boundaries were the *ne plus ultra* of human migration. To say of a man, that he had gone to Ohio, was to send the mind of the hearer upon one of those stretches that is sure to awaken remembrances, or bring back ideas of long separation—of death: But now they have found "Beyond the lowest depth, a deeper deep." And the good People of Ohio talk of the Western States as if they were midway between the two extremes.—*U. S. Gaz.*

*Horrible Degradation.*—Nothing places in a more distinct point of view the degradation of those poor female wretches, who followed the soldiers of Bonaparte into Russia, than the following occurrence. It is related to have taken place after the destruction of Moscow, and while the infantry were flying from Smolensk.

At the gates of the city, says Count Segur, from whose very interesting work, the account is extracted, an infamous action struck every soldier with horror. A mother abandoned her little son, only five years old! In spite of his cries and tears, she cruelly drove him away from her sledge, because it was already too heavily laden! She herself cried out that the *child* had never seen France and would not regret it! and that for *her*, *she* knew France, and *she* was resolved to see France once more! The generous NEY witnessed this scene, and twice did he replace the unfortunate infant in the arms of its unnatural mother; and twice did she cast him off on the frozen snow!

This inhuman act did not go unpunished. The troops immediately abandoned the mother to the same snow from which the infant was snatched and entrusted it to another. The little orphan was then handed from rank to rank and exhibited both to the officers and soldiers. He was afterwards seen with the forces at Berezina, then at Wilna, even at Knowns, and finally escaped from all the horrors of the retreat from Moscow. His mother perished.

The Legislature of New Jersey, at its late session, passed a law by which the coroner is released from the necessity of calling a jury of inquest in case of a violent, sudden, or casual death, unless he believes there is cause to suspect some one of being guilty of murder or manslaughter in the premises.

[This is as it should be all over the country. To summon a jury, in every case of manifestly accidental death, is but the continuation of a most useless ancient custom. Cases may occur in which the investigation of a jury would be advisable. In such cases, leave it to the sound discretion of the coroner; but not one time in a hundred would the interposition of a jury, be of the least utility.] *Boston Centinel.*


INTENDED REMOVAL.

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Gettysburg, June 16 tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

A Gentleman, well qualified to instruct FEMALES in the ordinary branches of Education, and who can come well recommended, will meet with ample encouragement, in Gettysburg, Pa.

☞Applications made to *J. B. M'Pherson*, Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, will be attended to.

Gettysburg, June 23.

TAVERN FOR RENT.

*THAT WELL KNOWN*

Tavern-Stand,

In Petersburg, (York Springs) Adams county, Pa. the Property of ISAAC SADLER, is now for Rent, for one or more years. The House is large, and the situation agreeable, and there is running water at the door. ☞Possession will be given immediately by

JOHN SADLER, } *Trustees.*
H. WIERMAN, }

June 23. 3t

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Property,

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 *ACRES OF LAND*, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a *Tavern*, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for $130. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, *Trustee.*

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CONOWAGO

*Woollen Factory.*

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He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT MORRISON.

May 5. tf

*TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED*

Valuable Medicines.

LEE'S *Famous Antibilious Pills*, 25 and 50 cts. per box, in tin boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons of every situation and every age

*Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

*Lee's Elixir*, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

*Lee's Nervous Cordial*, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c

*Lee's Essence of Mustard*—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet &c.

*Lee's Ague and Fever Drops*, a never failing cure.

*Lee's Sovereign Ointment*, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

*Lee's Persian Lotion*, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

*Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific*—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

*Lee's Tooth-ache Drops*—Which give immediate relief.

*Lee's Tooth Powder*, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

*Lee's Eye Water*—A certain cure for sore eyes.

*Lee's Anodyne Elixir*—For the cure of head aches.

*Lee's Corn Plaster*—For removing and destroying corns.

☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by J. HERSH, Jr. P. M. Gettysburg, who has just received a fresh supply.

☞*Caution.*—None are genuine without the maker's name to them. Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

May 19. 8t

*CASH will be given at this Office for clean Linen and Cotton* RAGS.

☞*PRINTING, of every description, promptly executed at this Office.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between *GALLOWAY and M'CREARY*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the *first day of July next*. The Saddling will now be carried on by Mr. M'Creary, at the old Stand.

JOHN GALLOWAY,
DAVID M'CREARY.

April 17, 1829. tf

DAVID M'CREARY,

Saddle, Bridle and Harness-maker,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. GALLOWAY—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

April 28.

New Goods.

DT. GILBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—

which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house.

Gettysburg, May 19. tf

DR. SMYSER,

HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. PAXTON, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in *SURGERY* can be exhibited.

March 31

NEWEST FASHIONS!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

*LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S*

BOOTS & SHOES,

which are all made of the best materials, and the newest fashions—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce.

N. B. The Subscriber still continues to

Manufacture Boots & Shoes,

at his Old Stand in West York-street, nearly opposite the Indian King Tavern—where he will use every exertion to satisfy those that will favor him with their patronage.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

May 26. tf

DAVID HEAGY,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the

*MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK*

made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of

FURNITURE

ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.

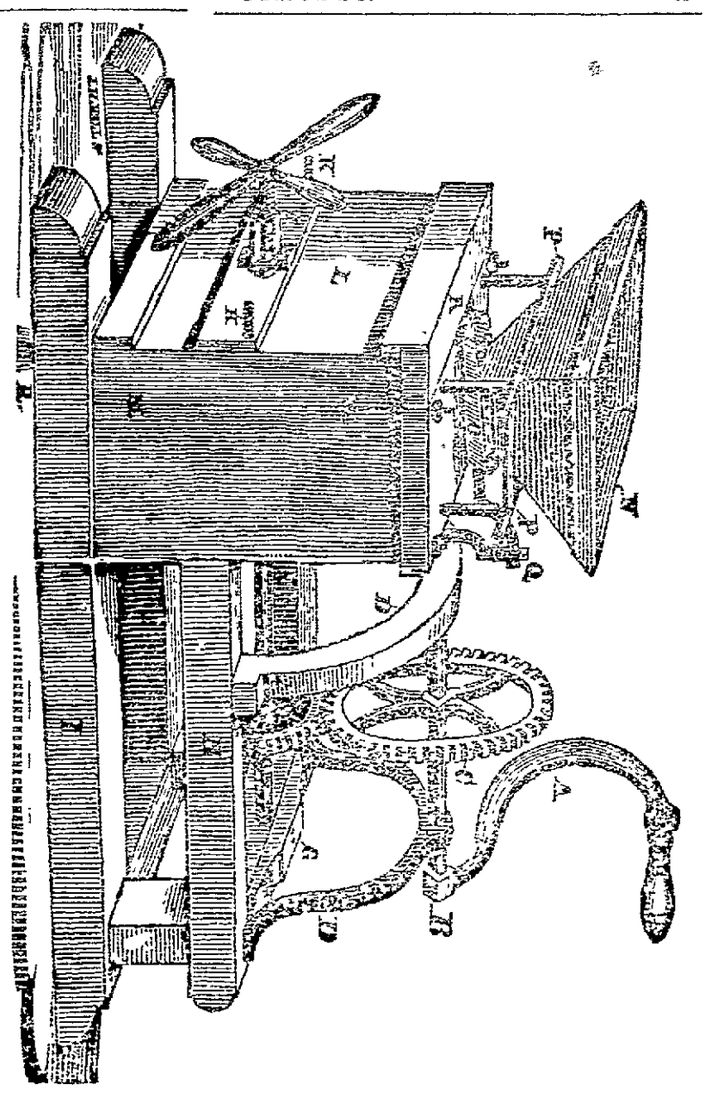
As it is well known he is prepared for making

COFFINS,

a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.

☞He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.

March 24. tf




*HARRIS & WILSON'S*

Patent Perpendicular GRIST MILL.

THE Proprietors of this new Improvement and highly valued article, have the satisfaction to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have lately put into successful operation one of the above named Mills—and, with perfect confidence in its utility and great advantage over any mill now in use, they recommend it to Manufacturers for all species of grinding.

Applications for Mills or Rights, to be made to the Proprietors in Gettysburg, or to Joseph Hanky, corner of Howard and Franklin streets, Baltimore—who will furnish at the shortest notice Mills which he will warrant to grind from two to eight bushels per hour.

DAVID GARVIN,
WILLIAM GARVIN.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

N. B. Mr. Hanky will furnish Canvass Straps, which are warranted superior to any ever offered to the Public, for driving all kinds of Machinery.—He will also furnish French Burr Mill-Stones, of any size, and of the first quality, at the most reduced prices.

*CERTIFICATES.*

I, the subscriber, living three and an half miles from Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, state of Pennsylvania, take this method to satisfy the community of the utility of the improvement made in the construction of Grist Mills by Messrs. Harris and Wilson. I have now one in full operation by water, built by Mr. Hanky, of Baltimore.—The stones are twenty-five inches in diameter, with their grinding surfaces placed perpendicularly, instead of horizontally as usual. They are capable of performing 2 or 300 revolutions in a minute, and will grind as much as a pair of four feet burrs, with two-thirds of the water. The Flour or Meal it makes, is equal to that made in Mills of ordinary construction.

The subscriber, understanding that a number of persons are waiting the result of a fair trial of this invention, is now confident, that if they will take the trouble to call and see the operation of his Mill, they will no longer hesitate to patronize the ingenious and worthy inventors.

GEORGE TROSTLE.

May 2[illegible], 1829.

THIS is to Certify, that Mr. Joseph Hanky, of Baltimore, has put up for me, one of Messrs. Harris and Wilson's Patent Perpendicular Grist Mills—the stones of which are fifteen inches in diameter—on which Wheat, Rye and Corn can be ground at the rate of about three bushels per hour, and do good work, and requires but a small power.

JOHN [illegible].

Franklin county, Pa. May [illegible], 1829.

# ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JULY 15.


☞Mr. Lefever is out upon us again in his paper of yesterday.—He appears determined to defend every principle of *Reform*, both in Religion and Politics, whether it be advanced by the enemies of the spread of the Gospel, or by the officers of our present Chief Magistrate. He cannot, with any propriety, defend the late "Reform" in our Post-office—and he has descended again to his *pitiful* allusions to a Watch matter We do assure that Editor, that no "irritation" ever was produced in us by that circumstance; and any thing like it, at present, we would be sorry to feel. As to the "drilling" of Lawyer D., probably Mr. Lefever may know something—we do not.

Upon the whole, his frequent allusions to this matter, for no other cause that we can see, than, if it were at all possible, to wound our feelings, is pitiful, very pitiful—it serves to verify an old saying, that where blackguardism is an ingredient of any man's composition, no matter how he may attempt its disguise, *it will show itself.*

☞We must correct our friend Sharp, of the "Frederick Citizen," in some particulars, relative to the late "Reform" in our Post-office. Mr. Barry certainly did remove Mr. Hersh, at the instigation of "a club of intriguers," who, of course, were a very small minority—and his removal was urged, and no doubt, made, "on the representation of his being an Adams-man." As to Mr. Hersh "using his privilege of franking to a liberal extent," we speak *confidently*, (for we have had frequent opportunities of observation) when we say, that his official conduct has been marked by the strictest propriety—and was that of an upright man, acting *conscientiously*, under the solemnity of his oath of office. Whether "an officer equally competent" has been put in his place, the public can judge for themselves—we have given our opinion.

*Mrs. Royall.*—It appears the report of a process having been issued against this notorious woman, and her subsequent escape, was incorrect. She is still at Washington—dealing out her slanderous invectives. She is becoming so well known, that her abuse of an individual now redounds to his praise.

The *Slave Trade* is still pursued, notwithstanding the captures of vessels engaged in that detestable traffic. On the 27th ult. the British schooner Pickel brought into Havanna, the Spanish Slaver La Mulatta, with *three hundred and thirty five slaves!* which she had captured after a running fight of one hour and twenty minutes. The Pickel lost 2 men killed—7 wounded; the Mulatta 10 killed—25 wounded.

*Fire.*—A destructive fire took place in New York on the night of the 6th inst. Nearly thirty houses were destroyed—loss estimated at from 25 to 30,000 dollars.

## CANAL LOAN.

It is reported that the Easton Bank has offered a large subscription to the state loan at par, on condition that the notes of the Bank should be circulated by the state. We have also heard that one of the city Banks has made an offer of two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars upon the same terms. *Amer. Sent.*

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

Cincinnati, O. June 22, 1829.

The reign of terror and proscription is certainly disgusting and alarming the people in this part of the country.—The profligate use of the public money created by the recall of all our foreign ministers for the purpose of supplying their places with the mercenary friends of the Hero, and thus paying off their services, rendered in the late election, and the following up the same detestable system, in all the subordinate offices of the government, is execrated every where, and the curses are not only loud but deep. The recall of Gen. Harrison, and the placing "Free Tom Moore" in his place, is felt and resented in every hamlet and village in Ohio.

Judge M'Lean, the late Post Master General, does not hesitate to express himself plainly in condemnation of Gen. Jackson's proscriptive policy. He fears it will lead to an overthrow of the liberties of the country, and destroy our free institutions. He thinks Jackson's administration should be the last to abuse their patronage in that way, as it was an *alleged* abuse of patronage, in the same way, that assisted to place the General in the seat he now holds. The course of the General is rapidly effecting, throughout the whole western country, a great change. Daily I hear those who were his friends at the election, rank themselves in the opposition; all parties condemn him. I shall go heart and hand with the people of the West in advancing Mr. Clay, who is rising every day in public esteem; falsehood and calumny and persecution having had their day. I have travelled through the centre of Kentucky, from one end to the other, and I do not recollect that I met hardly an enemy of Mr. Clay; the people every where appeared devoted to him, and were anxious for an opportunity to give him their countenance and support.

The Philadelphia Gazette, in speaking of the unfinished schemes of Internal Improvement in the State of Pennsylvania, says "The completion of part of our gigantic system of rail roads and canals, must be left to the *next generation.* But, notwithstanding the blunders that have been committed, it is still in the power of the State to finish, in the course of the next three years, a line of canal four or five hundred miles in extent."

*The Canal.*—A breach in the embankment above Allegheny Town is undergoing repair, and will probably be closed by the time the puddling near lock No. 3 is completed. The tunnel a short distance below Blairsville, is obstructed by the falling of stone from the top. Between these points we hear of no impediment to the navigation. *Pitts. Gaz.*

*George Swearingen.*—The Cumberland papers state, that a special commission has been issued by the Executive of Maryland for a Court of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in Cumberland on the first Monday of August next, for the trial of Geo. Swearingen.

*Melancholy Shipwreck and Starvation.*—The Quebec Gazette contains a notice of a melancholy shipwreck, on the large uninhabited island of Anticosti, near the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, which took place probably in October or November last. It would seem that after the loss of the vessel, about twenty of the crew and passengers escaped to the island where they perished from starvation, except perhaps a few *who were killed to feed the horrid appetite of the last survivors!*

At the late term of the Supreme Court in Cincinnati, Ohio, TWENTY-SIX applications were made from one county for DIVORCES! *Ten* were successful; *five* suspended; and eleven found to relate to cases not sufficient in enormity, to entitle the parties to the *benefit* of the law! This is a sorry picture of matrimonial life in Ohio. We begin to apprehend that Mr. Owen's doctrines—notwithstanding their triumphant refutation by Mr. Campbell—have taken deeper root in *practice*, than the good people at the westward are willing to acknowledge. *Fredonian.*

Mr. Clay has returned to the *Bar*, and is already engaged in an important suit—the case of young Wickliffe, who shot and killed an editor by the name of *Benning.* *Ib.*

*Princeton Theological Seminary.*—From the seventeenth annual report of this institution, presented to the General Assembly at their late session, it appears the highest number of students in the seminary during the past year, was 120, and that the number now in connexion is 107. The report announces the endowment of a Scholarship in the Seminary by Roswell L. Colt, Esq. of Baltimore.

*The Cherokees.*—The State of Georgia has cut off from the Cherokee Territory, and taken into possession, 1824 square miles, or 1,167,360 acres. The land is said to be generally of good quality, & a part of it is remarkably fertile. It is proposed to be laid off into 24 districts of 2 miles each, of which 3 counties will be formed.—The Cherokees have long been in quiet possession of this land, and their right to it was never, till the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, even disputed. The new line runs through the estate of *John Ross*, Chief of the nation, who was absent from home at the time of the survey.—The U. States' agent protested, but in vain, against the survey, on the grounds that the evidence taken by Georgia was *exparte*—Indians not being permitted to give testimony in a Georgia court of Justice; that the boundary had been definitively settled and run, *before the conclusion of the Treaty of the Indian Springs, under which Treaty the State of Georgia claims; and* that it is the province of the General Government to run all boundary lines claimed under Indian Treaties, and not of individual States. From the present General Government, the Indians need not expect redress, for some of the present Cabinet were in favor of enforcing the Mackintosh Treaty, which was surreptitiously obtained by the State of Georgia. The Indians will, no doubt, be driven from their homes into the wilderness. "*Some bolt, red with uncommon wrath,*" will surely be their avenger. *Pall.*

The harsh decree of President Jackson, relative to the Indians, is universally condemned. The case of the Cherokees—who are far advanced in civilization, and live under a well defined government, and written laws of their own—is peculiarly hard. *Fredonian.*

## THE GREAT WEST.

*Extract of a Letter from a distinguished citizen of Missouri, to his friend in Maryland.*

"Long as I have lived in the West, I had little idea of the glorious country which borders the Mississippi, on both sides, in this upper region. No calculation can be made, and hardly an adequate conception formed, of the grandeur and power of its future destiny. It is replete with minerals, lead, iron, and some copper. After rising the river hills (which are the highest lands) the country is, I am told, in almost every direction, for hundreds of miles, a gentle undulating plain, for the most part prairie, but interspersed with beautiful groves, and many parts delightfully watered with springs and rivulets. All the creeks and lesser rivers, of which there are many, are skirted with timber, and afford every facility for agricultural pursuits. The soil (except in broken places and some sandy bottoms subject to inundation) is of inexhaustible depth—a black vegetable mould, with a silicious mixture sufficient to impart a quick and vivifying character. The great proportion of Prairie will of course render the full settlement of the country the work of many generations; but the day will come when the Valley of the Mississippi, from the mouth of Missouri to the Falls of St. Anthony, will contain the densest population that ever lived by tilling the soil. Above the cataract (which is some 250 or 300 miles above this) the Mississippi proper (not St. Peter's) can hardly be said to have a valley. The river tumbles over its common bluff, and above is all one plain, without hills, without even banks to the streams, and yet it is navigable for a great distance, perhaps into the very lakes and swamps from which its first supply of water sluggishly oozes. Congress must have labored under a mistake when the boundaries of Illinois were established, or she never would have been allowed 700 miles of front on the Mississippi. The northern line is not yet established, but it must strike the river within 45 or 50 miles below this, and will take in the town of Galena, which already contains some 1500 inhabitants. The country is settling rapidly, for (to say nothing of the mere *diggers* of lead, who, like buffaloes, are migratory,) the whole coast of Illinois, up to the mouth of Fever River, is beginning to be spotted with farms. The Indians, poor devils, are prostrate and crushed. We take their lands first, and cheat them out of it afterwards. We have already done so on the left bank, and the right bank is too good a country to expect a different fate. The whites have now no fears of them; they are cowed and subdued, and yet exhibit a touch of their condition that would awaken the better feelings of any man, not hardened, as I partly am, by the frequent recurrence of the spectacle. They meet their fate like a trapped wolf, with a sort of sheepish ferocity. An overwhelming fear and the absolute certainty of perdition, have deprived them of that proud spirit of resistance which marked their primitive character, and destroyed even the hope of revenge. But this is a subject too long to be treated of in a letter. It is only a few years since they were powerful and comparatively happy, and in a few years more they will be heard of only in tradition."

## KENTUCKY.

*Extract from the Speech of Mr. Everett, (of Mass.) delivered in Lexington.*

Meantime, in the astonishing progress of our country, this state, then an almost pathless wilderness, half explored, untilled, or tilled only by the bold hunter, who went to the field with a spade in one hand and a rifle in the other, has become itself the parent of other rising states. Beyond the Wabash—beyond the Mississippi—there are now large communities, who look to these their native fields, with the same feelings, with which your fathers looked back to their native homes in Virginia. I have myself, within a week or two, heard an individual, who had been to explore for himself a new home in Illinois, and was on his return to take out his family to the chosen spot, even while commending the abundance and fertility of the vast prairies in that region, check himself, as we were passing by some of the prosperous settlements, the comfortable houses, the rich corn-fields, the pleasant meadows, the beautiful woodland pastures of his native state, and exclaim, "after all, there is nothing on God's earth like old Kentucky."

And thus, gentlemen, it is, that civilization, improvement, and our republican institutions of government, are making their auspicious progress from region to region, throughout the continent; founded on the happiest conceptions of political wisdom, and confirmed by the dear ties of nature, and kindred. The rapid growth of the country has brought into unusual association those opposite feelings and relations, which belong respectively to ancient and modern states, and were never before combined in one. And the torch of enlightened liberty, originally kindled at the altars of Jamestown and Plymouth, and long ago transmitted across the mountains, is still travelling onward, through the wide West. It requires no great stretch of imagination to trace its auspicious path to regions yet lying in the untenanted solitude of nature; nor to apply to it with still happier augury, the beautiful language, by which the poet has described the revival of freedom, among the nations of the elder world—

I saw the expecting region stand,
To catch the coming flame in turn;
I saw, from ready hand to hand,
The bright but struggling glory burn.

And each, as she received the flame,
Lighted her altar with its ray;
Then, smiling, to the next who came,
Speeded it on its sparkling way.

The *Yellow Fever* broke out in New-Orleans the last of May, and was making sad havoc in the early part of June. The city had previously been much afflicted with the Small Pox.

A log house in the east part of the town of Manchester, N. Y. was consumed by fire on the 3d ult. and two children, one of 8, and one of 10 years of age, were consumed in it. The house was occupied by two men by the name of Keith, who were found, on the arrival of the neighbors, under the fence, in a state of beastly intoxication!

The Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa. Patriot says, "Counterfeit half dollars of the Spanish stamp, are in circulation in this county, dated 1815. We were shown one of them, which was attempted to be passed in this town. It was fresh from the *mint*, being quite bright, and the metal having all the appearance of silver. It will be well to be on the look out: the manufactory of this spurious coin is doubtless in this country."

In Connecticut the members of a newly formed Temperance Society who had agreed not to drink, give or sell ardent spirits, were at a loss how they should dispose of some they had on hand. A proposition *to pour it into their cider*, it is said, was finally agreed upon.

There are *sixty Nuns* in the Georgetown Convent, Washington. They are schooled two days in the week in the art of making pies, tarts, puddings, &c. besides French music, the guitar, and to dance gracefully.—*Dem. Enq.*

A man confined as a *Lunatic* escaped from the Philadelphia Asylum a few days since—armed himself with loaded pistols—refused to be taken back—and, finally, being likely to be overpowered by numbers, ran for the river, plunged into it, and was drowned.—The poor creature's principal terror seemed to be of the prison from which he had escaped—and therein, certainly, he evinced no alienation of mind.—He *begged* that he might not be taken back, *threatened* if they attempted it—and chose instant death rather than the lingering torments of the Asylum.—Those only were mad, who sought to fetter this man.

The Indiana Whig mentions a pleasant slaughter recently made among the serpents in that neighborhood. About 420 rattlesnakes were massacred in three or four attacks. We would recommend an anti-rattlesnake association.

## DIED,

On the 5th inst. Mrs. Abigail Winrott, wife of Mr. Samuel Winrott, of Littles-Town, aged 21 years.


# TO BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Poor-House, from the date hereof, until *Saturday the 8th of August next*, for furnishing materials, erecting and completing a

**BRICK BARN**

on the Farm of said Institution. A particular plan can be seen by applying to *Peter Aughinbaugh*, Steward.

JOHN GARVIN, *Clk.*

July 14. 4t

# NOTICE.

THE *Alumni Association* of *Dickinson College*, will meet in the College Chapel, on *Tuesday the 22d of September next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M., where the graduates of the institution, and the class recommended for Degrees, are invited to attend and become members.

The question selected for Dissertations has caused considerable discussion of late, and the public are much divided on the subject, viz: "Is it expedient that young men acquiring a liberal education, should be thoroughly instructed in the Latin and Greek languages?"

July 14.

# TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 24th day of August next*, for the hearing of us and our Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

SAMUEL STEFFY.
WILLIAM JACOBS.

July 14. 3t

# HOUSE & LOT
## FOR SALE.

*The Subscriber offers for Sale his*

**House and Lot,**

SITUATE on the Public Square, in the Borough of Gettysburg. The house is of brick, two-stories high, with a two-story brick back building—and the situation pleasant. It will be sold at a reasonable price, and upon accommodating terms.

JOHN HERSH, Jr.

July 7. 3t

☞The Subscriber has also for sale, a *PIANO FORTE*, which, to any person wanting an article of the kind, will be sold low. J. H.

# THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Adams county, July 7. 3t

## BOOT & SHOEMAKING.

**JOHN AGNEW,**

RETURNS thanks to his friends for past favors, and informs them and the public, that he entered into Partnership on the 1st of July inst. and that the business will hereafter be conducted by

**John Agnew, & Son,**

who will manufacture all kinds of Boots and Shoes, in a neat, substantial, and fashionable manner, and at moderate prices, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, July 7. 3t

# NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber has formed a connexion in business, it is very desirable that all his old accounts should be immediately settled: he therefore requests those indebted to him to call, for that purpose, on or before the *first day of August next.* Due attention to this call may save trouble and expense.

JOHN AGNEW.

July 7. 3t


## List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Petersburg, (Littles-Town), Pa. July 1, 1829.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. John M. Bayley | Jacob Lausinger |
| Wm. Crum | Sam'l W. Myers, 3 |
| Elizabeth Eberman 2 | Adam Menghey |
| John Gettys | Jacob Sell |
| James Graham | John Sell |
| Agnes Gillis | Henry Schlifer |
| Michael Harner | Andrew Schultz |
| Lewis Harney | Frederick Smith |
| Elisha Hagins | Mary Gerholser |
| Baltzer Hassin | Wm. Paul |
| Elizabeth King | Catherine Plunkert |
| Michael Kitzmiller | Philip Packer |
| Jacob Kitzmiller | John Lager |
| Wm. Lee | George Winrott. |

F. LEAS. *P. M.*


# DR. SMYSER,

HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. Paxton, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in *SURGERY* can be exhibited.

March 31.

New York, July 6.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Our news boat has just come up with the papers of the packet ship Corinthian, Capt. Chadwick, from London, bringing dates from that capital to June 1st, inclusive. We have only time to communicate the following particulars.

From the Standard we learn that the falling off in the revenue continues to a serious extent. The Excise from the 5th April to the 23d May, is 250,000*l.* less than last year, Stamps 14,000*l.* and Assessed Taxes 120,000*l.* leaving, after the deduction of a trifling increase of 4,000*l.* in the Customs, a decrease of no less than 380,000*l.*

*Destruction of the Royal Bazaar, &c.*—On the 27th May, the British Diorama and the Royal Bazaar, in Oxford street, London, were reduced by fire to a heap of ruins. This was a building of great extent, and cost £25,000. An immense amount of furniture, goods, &c. was destroyed.

From the London Courier of May 30.

The French papers of Thursday contain intelligence from Jassy to the 9th, and Constantinople to the 3d inst, which shows, on the one hand, that severe conflicts have taken place on the banks of the Danube, in which the Turks have fought with unparalleled valor and enthusiasm, and it may fairly be inferred, with unexpected success; and, on the other, that the efforts of the Russians to blockade the Dardanelles strictly have failed, and that a sufficient number of vessels, of different nations, had arrived to relieve the scarcity felt for a short period in that capital. In Bulgaria, however, the want of corn continued, but chiefly because it had been collected for the use of the army, whose subsistence was secured, however the inhabitants of the province might suffer from the extremities of famine.—It was believed at Constantinople that the Russians had experienced repeated defeats in Asia, and that the whole Pachalik had been wrested from their hands. The report of separate negotiations between the two Belligerents is not even mentioned in these advices. Some of the fortified posts occupied by the Russians between Varna and the Danube, and securing their line of communication, are stated to have been carried by the Turks.

*Rome, May 9.*—Accounts from Corfu, of the 20th April say, that letters from Vienna announce that the Russian Squadron has received orders to attempt the passage of the Dardanelles, at a certain fixed time, and that this attempt was to be combined with a movement of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, to attack Constantinople with a considerable maritime force.

*London, May 31.*—Accounts from the seat of war in the East mention the probability of a desperate attempt being about to be made by the Russians against the heart of the Ottoman Empire. It is said that the Russian Generals are determined to transfer the seat of war to the very gates of Constantinople, by means of a descent in Natolia.—It is added, that the Porte was making the greatest efforts to disconcert this plan, and amongst the rest, was straining every nerve to equip a fleet capable of coping with that of the enemy in the Black Sea.—We are likewise told that the Russian fleet in the Archipelago is to co-operate in the execution of this project, by making its way through the Dardanelles, as well as the Bosphorus, into the Euxine.

The Times of the 30th of May, in alluding to the extension of the Russsian blockade, says—

"We must repeat what we said yesterday, that it cannot be tolerated. A blockade of the Dardanelles, it is called! Why, it is a blockade of the whole of the ocean that was known to the ancients, to Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, and Assyrians. It is impossible that such a blockade can be suffered. It *must* not: as Englishmen, we assert it *shall* not be allowed.

*Florence, May 7.*—The Greeks have recovered the greater part of the new territory intended for them. The towns of Salona, Vonitza, Livadia, the passage of the Thermopylæ, and the castle of Lepanto, are in their possession, and almost the whole country between Arta and Vola is occupied by them. The troops have conducted themselves with order and discipline, and no act of cruelty has been committed on the Turkish prisoners. The capitulations have been faithfully kept, and the wounded Turks have been attended by Greek surgeons.

*Eichhorn*, the elder, of the University of Gottingen, has been in the habit of studying sixteen hours a day during the last thirty-five years.

It is calculated that there are fifty thousand persons alive in Germany [illegible]

The longevity of the German literati is remarkable. Professor Streaumeyer, of Gottingen, is delivering his hundred and sixth course of lectures; Eichhorn his hundred and first; Heyne died at 86; Kastner at 81; Michaelis at 84; Haller at 70; Kant at 80; Jacobi at 76; Wieland at 81; Klopstock at 79; Goethe is now 77; &c. No law superannuates them. All are hard students and voluminous authors.

*Our Navy.*—It is rumored that the *Ohio* 74, now lying at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, will be fitted for sea.—What will be done with the large ship on the stocks at Philadelphia, the largest, and no doubt the finest ship in the world, remains yet to be seen—no injury can reach the ships on stocks, if we are rightly informed, while housed, and seasoning as they are, but if they shrink or become weakened while remaining in their frames for many years, the sooner they are floated in their native element the better.

There is at this moment a great stir among the naval powers of the world.

Great Britain, France, and Russia have a power in the Mediterranean.—France and Russia, two powers hitherto of secondary rank as naval powers, are making gigantic efforts to strengthen this branch of defence, and are organising naval schools, nurseries for seamen, building dock yards, and furnishing supplies of timber, which has every appearance of a determination to obtain, and sustain, a fixed character on this point. Russia is likewise organising a force in the Black Sea; Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, formerly great maritime powers, are now brushing up their resources, and equipping their ships. Portugal has several flags afloat; and Spain, which has been almost forgotten as a naval nation since the battle of Trafalgar, has a powerful navy at sea, and almost on our very borders. Mexico, Colombia, Brazils, Buenos Ayres, and Peru, have likewise their ships in commission. Austria is about to revive the old and valuable dock yard at Venice. Greece has a smart little force afloat; the Vice Roy of Egypt, and the Barbary Powers, have still an efficient force under the Turkish flag. Wherever we turn our eyes, there appears to be a great gathering of the naval powers throughout the world.

Independent of considerations growing out of the present posture of foreign affairs, there are many pressing local points which call for a more active organization of our navy. Our squadron should be strengthened in the Mediterranean; our large and fine ship should be detailed for that service; the great ship of the line at Philadelphia, should be seen among the ships of England, and France, and Russia, before the war in the East is concluded. We require a respectable force in the Pacific Ocean, and along the coast of South America: We should have an efficient squadron cruising about the West Indies, and protecting our commerce against pirates.—*N. Y. Courier.*

From the National Intelligencer.

There is, we think, something ominous in the aspect of the article concerning *the Navy*, which we have transferred to our columns from the New York Courier and Enquirer. We do not regard it, appearing where it does, as an ordinary speculative or sportive editorial effusion. It has rather the air of a semi-official disclosure of purposes gravely entertained; which may ripen into futurity under favor of the public countenance—which may wither into nihility under its indifference or disgust.

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Fourthly. As if this was not enough to make Uncle Sam come down with the dust for whole squadrons of seventy-fours, to make "displays" withal, the Courier tells us that there are many old Lieutenants who want commands, &c. So we are to augment the Navy to give employ to all the officers of the Navy at once; and it will become a matter of course, afterwards, to put new officers in commission to give the old ones an opportunity to rest. This is one way to build up a vast Navy, to bring us into the vortex of European politics, and make this the splendid and ambitious Government which Republicans have always deprecated its tendency towards becoming.

Fifthly. To shew how lightly all this increase of expenditure for the purpose of "display" will fall upon the nation, we are reminded that the "increase of annual appropriations for the support of the Navy" will be easily provided for out of the public resources; for that question will soon arise, *How the surplus revenue is to be expended?*

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And, with regard to the question, how the surplus revenue is to be expended, let us wait until the question arises. If there ever be any surplus revenue to dispose of, there are great public works enough on which to employ it.—But, we recollect, that, in the course of our history, that question has been once before asked, in an imposing tone, from the highest authority: and within a few months after that asking, the Government had to borrow money to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. Let this be a lesson for the future.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

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*New Article.*—The New England Glass Company has, within a few weeks, commenced the manufacture of engraved *Glass Ware*, which resembles the finest Porcelain and Pearl, and, surpassing what has been done in Europe, has extended to the making of dishes, plates, nappies, cups, saucers, jelly, custard and egg cups, salts, knobs, &c.—They are most beautiful articles, strongly [illegible] attention—and so strike and interest the public taste, that already large orders have been given for them.

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There were at the time, about twenty-five Cabin and sixty Deck passengers on board, the former of which escaped uninjured. Of the latter, including hands, the following is a list of the persons killed and injured by the explosion.

*Killed* 4.—Abraham Barnes, *Fireman;* Thomas Bryant, *Passenger;* James Sheriff, do. a child of 3 years old; Hamilton, do. a lad, surname not known, but whose father resides near Sunfish, Ohio.

*Died of scalds and wounds up to 7 o'clock, A. M. of June* 26, 4.—C. Davis, Colored Man, passenger:

Joel Sloop, Thomas Philips, } *Engineers.*
Lewis Handy, *Deck hand.*

*Dangerously injured*, 4.—Capt Rodgers, H. St. Clair, John Bremwell, late of Poplar Springs, A. Williams, colored man, cook.

*Slightly injured*, 11.—Joseph Sheriff, saddler, formerly of Pittsburg, who served his apprenticeship with Mr Little. Mrs. Sheriff had her heel bone broken, and was slightly scalded, as also 3 children of the above scalded; Ann Riggs, Mary Ann Graham, Martha Woodruff and child, C. Rust, and Samuel Edgar—all deck passengers.

## ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE COMMODORE PORTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12.

Capt. Miner, of Lavinia, reports that an attempt had been made to assassinate Com. PORTER. He had been ordered to the city of Mexico, and on his way thither, in company with a gentleman from New York, and attended by two servants, when about forty leagues from Vera Cruz, he was attacked by a party of nine horsemen; two of whom had advanced to within a short distance of him, when he turned and discovered their intentions—he instantly wheeled and shot one of them who turned out to be the leader, drew his sword and struck off the hand of the other who had engaged him. The rest, seeing their leader fall, fled. The chief of the band, it is said, is the very man from whom the Commodore procured horses for his journey.

## UNION EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

A number of most respectable gentlemen have associated in New York under the above title, for the purpose of aiding the Emigrants from Europe in procuring employment, and thus enabling them to support themselves and families and relieve the public from the charge of maintaining them. The Truth Teller informs us that the office is located at No. 68, MOTT ST. at which place information (if by letter, *post paid*) will be received from all parts of the country, where laborers, mechanics, &c. are wanting, and where, in like manner, information will be communicated, *gratis*, to all emigrants arriving in N. York, of those places in which they will find employment. Attendance is given from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. All letters addressed "to the office of the UNION EMIGRANT SOCIETY, 68, Mott-street, New-York," (*post paid*) will meet with every attention. A subscription book is opened to aid in defraying the expenses incident to the business of the Society. Persons in the country desirous of contributing to so meritorious a work are requested to forward their benefactions to the Society's Treasurer, DENNIS MCCARTHY, Esq. No. 352 Broadway, New York, which will be truly acknowledged in the columns of the Truth teller.

*Sudden death.*—A coloured woman, recently from N. York, in the employ of Mr. F. M. Diffendaffer of Baltimore, died suddenly on Thursday last while standing at the table ironing clothes.—An inquest was held over the body, during which the body was opened by a physician who had been called in. It appeared that the deceased had been in the habit of *tight lacing* to such a degree as to force the liver from its natural seat. The more immediate cause of her death was the rupture of a blood vessel near the heart. *American.*

## HIGHLY INTERESTING FACTS.

BOSTON, June 18.

A gentleman informs us that the brig Mars, which sailed from this port on Monday last for Calcutta, carried out seventy bales of domestic cottons for the Calcutta market.

It is a fact, universally notorious, that previous to the late war, coarse cottons were imported in great abundance from Calcutta, for which specie was sent in payment; and it was then a matter of surprise that they could be imported at so CHEAP *a rate.*

It is a fact susceptible of the clearest proof, that the price of India cottons before the late war, was more than double the present price of American cottons, leaving the qualities of the respective kinds of goods entirely out of the question—India cottons of width suitable for *sheeting*, were sold twenty years ago, for thirty-five, forty, and sometimes as high as fifty cents the yard; they were exceedingly coarse and thin, and could as easily be seen through as a ladder. American cottons, of the same width, of fine substantial, durable texture, may be bought for seventeen, and those of extra fineness for twenty-five cents a yard.

Just previous to the late war (1808 to 1812) an article for *shirting* was imported to a considerable extent called *British cotton*, the most indifferent of which sold for fifty cents, and the better qualities from seventy-five cents to a dollar a yard. American *shirtings* have driven this article entirely from the market; for those equal in durability, as well as in delicacy of texture and finish, can be purchased for less than half the money.

The investigation might be pursued with respect to calicoes, ginghams, and other goods manufactured from cotton, and the same undoubted and indubitable facts exhibited by the parallel.

So in regard to many articles manufactured from wool. Broadcloths and cassimeres, (the former especially) are from fifty to a hundred per cent. lower than they were previous to the war.—A man may now get two coats for what one then cost, and perhaps have change enough left to buy a handkerchief and a pair of stockings, or even a silk waistcoat. It is no refutation of these facts, or the inferences to be drawn from them, to say that, the period of which we speak was one when goods of all description were high in consequence of the embargo and non-intercourse acts; there never was a time from the settlement of the country to the close of the war in 1815, when five dollars would purchase more than half the cotton and woollen goods which it will purchase at the present time.

Neither will it avail any thing to say that labor and agricultural productions produced money or higher compensation twenty years ago than they do now, if any one should be fool-hardy enough to make the remark. The prices of labor in some branches of mechanics *may have* depreciated—house-wrights and ship-wrights, for instance—though we are not aware that *wages* are much, if any, lower now, than in the most busy times. In many trades the price of labor has constantly been rising, and has long been at so high a rate, that he who is employed on daily or weekly wages, makes more money than his employer, without any of the trouble or hazard which invariably accompanies the operation of the principal. *Courier.*

## BRUSSELS CARPET.

We have seen a beautiful Carpet, manufactured from *Rags*, at Holdship's Paper Mill. It is an imitation of the Brussels carpet, and so perfect is the imitation, that, at a little distance, the best judges of the article would be deceived. It is entirely of *paper*, and was manufactured in the ordinary manner.

The colors, which are of great variety, and beauty, are then stamped upon the paper; and the process of staining and uniting it, is the same as that of making wall paper. It is then so highly varnished as to resist the effects of water, and is thus rendered more beautiful and durable, than the imported article. The carpet was made for his private use, and we believe it is not contemplated by Mr. H. to make them an article of general trade.

As a proof of what can be done by the "Home policy," and as a specimen of native skill and ingenuity, and considering it a successful effort of "domestic industry," it is worthy of notice and commendation. *Pitts. Statesman.*

The Moorish Prince, lately a slave in Mississippi, who was kindly redeemed by a few humane individuals, and sent out to Liberia, writes under date of April 12, that his family are still the reigning family, and that the present King (his brother) is of a mild and benignant disposition. The Prince has several children in this country in slavery, whom it is his earnest desire to have with him. Cannot his brother afford him the means? *Fredonian.*

NEW YORK, July 6.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Our news boat has just come up with the papers of the packet ship Corinthian, Capt. Chadwick, from London, bringing dates from that capital to June 1st, inclusive. We have only time to communicate the following particulars.

From the Standard we learn that the falling off in the revenue continues to a serious extent. The Excise from the 5th April to the 23d May, is 250,000*l.* less than last year, Stamps 14,000*l.* and Assessed Taxes 120,000*l.* leaving, after the deduction of a trifling increase of 4,000*l.* in the Customs, a decrease of no less than 380,000*l.*

*Destruction of the Royal Bazaar, &c.*—On the 27th May, the British Diorama and the Royal Bazaar, in Oxford street, London, were reduced by fire to a heap of ruins. This was a building of great extent, and cost £25,000. An immense amount of furniture, goods, &c. was destroyed.

From the London Courier of May 30.

The French papers of Thursday contain intelligence from Jassy to the 9th, and Constantinople to the 3d inst., which shows, on the one hand, that severe conflicts have taken place on the banks of the Danube, in which the Turks have fought with unparalleled valor and enthusiasm, and it may fairly be inferred, with unexpected success; and, on the other, that the efforts of the Russians to blockade the Dardanelles strictly have failed, and that a sufficient number of vessels, of different nations, had arrived to relieve the scarcity felt for a short period in that capital. In Bulgaria, however, the want of corn continued, but chiefly because it had been collected for the use of the army, whose subsistence was secured, however the inhabitants of the province might suffer from the extremities of famine.—It was believed at Constantinople that the Russians had experienced repeated defeats in Asia, and that the whole Pachalik had been wrested from their hands. The report of separate negotiations between the two Belligerents is not even mentioned in these advices. Some of the fortified ports occupied by the Russians between Varna and the Danube, and securing their line of communication, are stated to have been carried by the Turks.

*Rome, May* 9.—Accounts from Corfu, of the 20th April, say, that letters from Egina announce that the Russian Squadron has received orders to attempt the passage of the Dardanelles, at a certain fixed time, and that this attempt was to be combined with a movement of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, to attack Constantinople with a considerable maritime force.

*London, May* 31.—Accounts from the seat of war in the East mention the probability of a desperate attempt being about to be made by the Russians against the heart of the Ottoman Empire. It is said that the Russian Generals are determined to transfer the seat of war to the very gates of Constantinople, by means of a descent in Natolia.—It is added, that the Porte was making the greatest efforts to disconcert this plan, and amongst the rest, was straining every nerve to equip a fleet capable of coping with that of the enemy in the Black Sea.—We are likewise told that the Russian fleet in the Archipelago is to co-operate in the execution of this project, by making its way through the Dardanelles, as well as the Bosphorus, into the Euxine.

The Times of the 30th of May, in alluding to the extension of the Russsian blockade, says—

"We must repeat what we said yesterday, that it cannot be tolerated. A blockade of the Dardanelles, it is called! Why, it is a blockade of the whole of the ocean that was known to the ancients, to Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, and Assyrians. It is impossible that such a blockade can be suffered. It *must* not: as Englishmen, we assert it *shall* not be allowed.

*Florence, May* 7.—The Greeks have recovered the greater part of the new territory intended for them. The towns of Salona, Vonitza, Livadia, the passage of the Thermopylæ, and the castle of Lepanto, are in their possession, and almost the whole country between Arta and Vola is occupied by them. The troops have conducted themselves with order and discipline, and no act of cruelty has been committed on the Turkish prisoners. The capitulations have been faithfully kept, and the wounded Turks have been attended by Greek surgeons.

*Eichhorn*, the elder, of the University of Gottingen, has been in the habit of studying sixteen hours a day during the last fifty-five years.

It is calculated that there are fifty thousand persons alive in Germany who have written and published books.

The longevity of the German literati is remarkable. Professor Streaumeyer, of Gottingen, is delivering his hundred and sixth course of lectures; Eichhorn his hundred and first; Heyne died at 86: Kastner at 81: Michaelis at 84; Haller at 70; Kant at 80; Jacobi at 76; Wieland at 81; Klopstock at 79; Goethe is now 77; &c. No law superannuates them. All are hard students and voluminous authors.

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## *ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE COMMODORE PORTER.*

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12.

Capt. Miner, of Lavinia, reports that an attempt had been made to assassinate Com. PORTER. He had been ordered to the city of Mexico, and on his way thither, in company with a gentleman from New York, and attended by two servants, when about forty leagues from Vera Cruz, he was attacked by a party of nine horsemen; two of whom had advanced to within a short distance of him, when he turned and discovered their intentions—he instantly wheeled and shot one of them who turned out to be the leader, drew his sword and struck off the hand of the other who had engaged him. The rest, seeing their leader fall, fled. The chief of the band, it is said, is the very man from whom the Commodore procured horses for his journey.

## UNION EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

A number of most respectable gentlemen have associated in New York under the above title, for the purpose of aiding the Emigrants from Europe in procuring employment, and thus enabling them to support themselves and families and relieve the public from the charge of maintaining them. The Truth Teller informs us that the office is located at No. 68, MOTT ST. at which place information (if by letter, *post paid*) will be received from all parts of the country, where laborers, mechanics, &c. are wanting, and where, in like manner, information will be communicated, *gratis*, to all emigrants arriving in N. York, of those places in which they will find employment. Attendance is given from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. All letters addressed "to the office of the UNION EMIGRANT SOCIETY, 68, Mott-street, New-York," (*post paid*) will meet with every attention. A subscription book is opened to aid in defraying the expenses incident to the business of the Society. Persons in the country desirous of contributing to so meritorious a work are requested to forward their benefactions to the Society's Treasurer, DENNIS MCCARTHY, Esq. No. 352 Broadway, New York, which will be truly acknowledged in the columns of the Truthteller.

*Sudden death.*—A coloured woman, recently from N. York, in the employ of Mr. F. M. Diffendaffer of Baltimore, died suddenly on Thursday last while standing at the table ironing clothes.—An inquest was held over the body, during which the body was opened by a physician who had been called in. It appeared that the deceased had been in the habit of *tight lacing* to such a degree as to force the liver from its natural seat. The more immediate cause of her death was the rupture of a blood vessel near the heart. *American.*

## *HIGHLY INTERESTING FACTS.*

BOSTON, June 18.

A gentleman informs us that the brig Mars, which sailed from this port on Monday last for Calcutta, carried out seventy bales of domestic cottons for the Calcutta market.

It is a fact, universally notorious, that previous to the late war, coarse cottons were imported in great abundance from Calcutta, for which specie was sent in payment; and it was then a matter of surprise that they could be imported at so CHEAP *a rate.*

It is a fact susceptible of the clearest proof, that the price of India cottons before the late war, was more than double the present price of American cottons, leaving the qualities of the respective kinds of goods entirely out of the question—India cottons of width suitable for *sheeting*, were sold twenty years ago, for thirty-five, forty, and sometimes as high as fifty cents the yard; they were exceedingly coarse and thin, and could as easily be seen through as a ladder. American cottons, of the same width, of fine substantials, durable texture, may be bought for seventeen, and those of extra fineness for twenty-five cents a yard.

Just previous to the late war (1808 to 1812) an article for *shirting* was imported to a considerable extent called *British cotton*, the most indifferent of which sold for fifty cents, and the better qualities from seventy-five cents to a dollar a yard. American *shirtings* have driven this article entirely from the market; for those equal in durability, as well as in delicacy of texture and finish, can be purchased for less than half the money.

The investigation might be pursued with respect to calicoes, ginghams, and other goods manufactured from cotton, and the same undoubted and indubitable facts exhibited by the parallel.

So in regard to many articles manufactured from wool. Broadcloths and cassimeres, (the former especially) are from fifty to a hundred per cent. lower than they were previous to the war.—A man may now get two coats for what one then cost, and perhaps have change enough left to buy a handkerchief and a pair of stockings, or even a silk waistcoat. It is no refutation of these facts, or the inferences to be drawn from them, to say that, the period of which we speak was one when goods of all description were high in consequence of the embargo and non-intercourse acts; there never was a time from the settlement of the country to the close of the war in 1815, when five dollars would purchase more than half the cotton and woollen goods which it will purchase at the present time.

Neither will it avail any thing to say that labor and agricultural productions produced money or higher compensation twenty years ago than they do now, if any one should be fool-hardy enough to make the remark. The prices of labor in some branches of mechanics *may have* depreciated—house-wrights and ship-wrights, for instance—though we are not aware that *wages* are much, if any, lower now, than in the most busy times. In many trades the price of labor has constantly been rising, and has long been at so high a rate, that he who is employed on daily or weekly wages, makes more money than his employer, without any of the trouble or hazard which invariably accompanies the operation of the principal. *Courier.*

## BRUSSELS CARPET.

We have seen a beautiful Carpet, manufactured from *Rags*, at Holdship's Paper Mill. It is an imitation of the Brussels carpet, and so perfect is the imitation, that, at a little distance, the best judges of the article would be deceived. It is entirely of *paper*, and was manufactured in the ordinary manner.

The colors, which are of great variety, and beauty, are then stamped upon the paper; and the process of staining and uniting it, is the same as that of making wall paper. It is then so highly varnished as to resist the effects of water, and is thus rendered more beautiful and durable, than the imported article. The carpet was made for his private use, and we believe it is not contemplated by Mr. H. to make them an article of general trade. As a proof of what can be done by the "Home policy," and as a specimen of native skill and ingenuity, and considering it a successful effort of "domestic industry," it is worthy of notice and commendation. *Pitts. Statesman.*

The Moorish Prince, lately a slave in Mississippi, who was kindly redeemed by a few humane individuals, and sent out to Liberia, writes under date of April 13, that his family are still the reigning family, and that the present King (his brother) is of a mild and benignant disposition. The Prince has several children in this country in slavery, whom it is his earnest desire to have with him. Cannot his brother afford him the means? *Freedman.*

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

## LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

BY WM. LEGGETT.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Its gaol the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amidst the gloom.
The friend who weal and woe partakes,
Unchanged whate'er our lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches—
Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife, who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan;
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all her own;—
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot,
And carols blithely as a bird—
She's too a sunny spot.

The child who lifts at morn and eve,
In prayer its tiny voice;
Who grieves where'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice;
In whose bright eye young genius glows;
Whose heart, without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer rose—
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet upon life's weary road,
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets its load,
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child, dishonor blot;
But still undimm'd that spot will shine—
Religion lights that spot.

*Extract from "Recollections of the Jersey Prison-Ship," just issued from the press of Mr. Hugh H Brown.*

A few days before the fourth of July, we had made such preparations as our circumstances would admit, for an observance of the anniversary of American Independence. We had procured some supplies wherewith to make ourselves merry on the occasion; and intended to spend the day in such innocent pastime and amusement as our situation would afford; not dreaming that our proceedings would give umbrage to our keepers, as it was far from our intention to trouble or insult them. We thought that although prisoners, we had a right, on that day at least, to sing and be merry. As soon as we were permitted to go on deck in the morning, thirteen little national flags were displayed in a row upon the booms. We were soon ordered by the guard to take them away; and as we neglected to obey the command, they triumphantly demolished, and trampled them under foot.

Unfortunately for us, our guards at that time, were Scotchmen, who next to the Refugees, were the objects of our greatest hatred; but their destruction of our flags was merely viewed in silence, with the contempt which it merited.

During the time we remained on deck, several patriotic songs were sung, and choruses were repeated; but not a word was intentionally spoken to give offence to our guards. They were, nevertheless, evidently dissatisfied with our proceedings, as will soon appear. Their moroseness was a prelude of what was to follow. We were in a short time, forbidden to pass along the common gangways; and every attempt to do so, was repelled by the bayonet. Although thus incommoded, our mirth still continued. Songs were still sung, accompanied with occasional cheers. Things thus proceeded until about four o'clock; when the guards were turned out, and we received orders to descend between decks; where we were immediately driven, at the point of the bayonet.

After being thus sent below in the greatest confusion, at that early and unusual hour, and having heard the gratings closed and fastened above us, we supposed that the barbarous resentment of our guards was fully satisfied; but we were mistaken; for they had further vengeance in store, and merely waited for an opportunity to make us feel its weight.

The prisoners continued their singing, between decks; and were, of course, more noisy than usual, but forbore, even under their existing temptations, to utter any insult or aggravating expressions. At least, I heard nothing of the kind, unless our patriotic songs could be so construed.

In the course of the evening, we were ordered to desist from making any further noise. This order not being fully complied with, at about nine o'clock the guards descended among us, with lanterns and drawn cutlasses in their hands. The poor, helpless prisoners retreated from the hatchway, as far as their crowded situation would permit; while their cowardly assailants followed as far as they dared, cutting and wounding every one within their reach; and then ascended to the upper deck, exulting in the gratification of their revenge.

Many of the prisoners were wounded; but from the total darkness, neither [illegible] Their situation could be ascertained; & if this had been possible, it was not in the power of their companions to afford them the least relief. During the whole of that tragical night, their groans and lamentations were dreadful in the extreme. Being in the gun room, I was at some distance from the immediate scene of this bloody outrage; but the distance was by no means far enough to prevent my hearing their continual cries, from the extremity of pain, their applications for assistance, and their curses upon the head of their brutal assailants.

It had been the usual custom for each prisoner to carry below, when he descended at sunset, a pint of water, to quench his thirst during the night.—But on this occasion, we had thus been driven to our dungeons, three hours before the setting of the sun, and without our usual supply of water.

Of this night I cannot describe the horrors. The day had been very sultry, and the heat was extreme throughout the ship. The unusual number of hours during which we had been crowded together between decks, the foul atmosphere and sickening heat, the additional excitement and restlessness caused by the wanton attack which had been made;—above all, the want of water, not a drop of which could we obtain during the whole night, to cool our parched tongues; the imprecations of those who were half-distracted with their burning thirst, the shrieks and wailings of the wounded, the struggles and groans of the dying, together formed a combination of horrors which no pen can describe.

In the agonies of their suffering, the prisoners invited, and even challenged their inhuman guards to descend once more among them; but they were prudent enough not to attempt it.

Their cries and supplications for water were terrible; and were, of themselves, sufficient to render sleep impossible. Oppressed with the heat, I found my way to the grating of the main hatchway, where on former nights I had frequently passed some time, for the benefit of the little current of air which circulated through the bars. I obtained a place on the larboard side of the hatchway, where I stood facing the East; and endeavored as much as possible, to draw my attention from the terrific sounds below me, by watching through the grating, the progress of the stars. I there spent hour after hour, in following with my eye, the motion of a particular star, as it rose and ascended, until it passed over beyond my sight.

How I longed for the day to dawn! At length the morning light began to appear: but still our torments were increasing every moment. As the usual hour for us to ascend to the upper deck approached, the Working Party were mustered, near the hatchway; & we were all anxiously waiting for the opportunity to cool our weary frames, to breathe for a while the pure air, and above all to procure water to quench our intolerable thirst. The time arrived; but still the gratings were not removed.—Hour after hour passed on, and still we were not released. Our minds were at length seized with the horrible suspicion that our tyrants had determined to make a finishing stroke of their cruelty, and rid themselves of us altogether.

It was not until ten o'clock in the forenoon, that the gratings were at length removed. We hurried on deck, and thronged to the water cask, which was completely exhausted before our thirst was allayed. So great was the struggle around the cask, that the guards were again turned out to disperse the crowd.

In a few hours, however, we received a new supply of water; but it seemed impossible to allay our thirst; and the applications at the cask were incessant, until sunset.

Our rations were delivered to us; but, of course, not until long after the usual hour.—During the whole day, however, no fire was kindled for cooking, in the Galley. All the food which we consumed that day, we were obliged to swallow raw. Every thing indeed had been entirely deranged by the events of the past night; and several days had elapsed before order was restored. This was at length obtained by a change of the guard, who, to our great joy, were relieved by a party of Hessians.

The average number who died on board, during the period of twenty-four hours, was about five; but on the morning of the fifth of July, eight or ten corpses were found below. Many had been badly wounded, to whom, in the total darkness of the night, it was impossible for their companions to render any assistance; and even during the next day, they received no attention, except that which was afforded by their fellow prisoners, who had nothing to administer to their comfort; not even bandages for their wounds.

I was not personally acquainted with any of those who died or were wounded on that night. No equal number had ever died in the same period of time, during my confinement. This unusual mortality was ascribed by the increased sufferings of the night.

Since that time, I have often, while standing on the deck of a good ship under my command, and viewing the rising stars, thought upon the terrors of that night when I stood watching their progress, through the gratings of the old Jersey. And when I now contrast my present situation, in the full enjoyment of liberty, health and every earthly comfort, I cannot but muse upon the contrast, and bless the great and good Being from whom my comforts have been derived. I do not now regret my sufferings: for the recollection of them has ever taught me how to enjoy my after life, with a greater degree of contentment, than I should, perhaps, have otherwise experienced.

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Washington attended the inauguration of the elder Adams, in the simple garb of a Virginia planter—a grey coat buttoned up to the chin, buckskin breeches and white topped boots. He had never before showed himself at the seat of government but in a military uniform, or in a full dress of the day, and now, when he wore upon his person the badges of revolutionary retirement and private citizenship, it seemed as if the love and veneration of the people was increased ten fold. Neither the splendor of foreign Ambassadors, nor the distinction with which the chief magistracy of the Union invested the new President, could divert from him the public attention but for a moment. All eyes were fixed upon him even during the ceremony of the inauguration, and silent and attentive as the crowd were, he could hardly move without exciting among them an audible murmur.—When the ceremony was done, Washington left the party of distinguished personages who surrounded Mr. Adams, and withdrew to his private lodgings. The whole multitude followed him, and crowded round his door with acclamations.

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*Vegetable Diet.*—The Indians of S. America are very strong limbed, and capable of enduring great fatigue.—Their every day pedestrian feats are truly astonishing. Guides perform a long journey at the rate of 20 or 25 *leagues* a day. Their usual pace is a jog trot.—They take short steps, and carry their feet close to the ground. They go up and down mountain sides quicker than a mule; and horsemen, whom they accompany as guides, have frequently occasion to call after them, to request them to slacken their pace. A battalion, 800 strong, has been known to march 13 or 14 leagues in one day, without leaving more than 10 or 12 stragglers on the road. The Indian subsists on a very small quantity of the simplest food. A leathern pouch containing *cocoa*, suspended from his neck, is worn next the breast. A handful or two of roasted maize is tied up in one corner of his pouch, and, in general, these are the only provisions for a very long day's journey.

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Cobbett, the English farmer and writer, is remarkable for mingled eccentricity and good sense, affectation and plainness. In one of his late effusions he states, that his family of 12 persons have been without wine, spirits, tea, coffee, sugar, the articles furnished by the grocer, wheat, or any thing proceeding from wheat, for three months, and that nothing, not of the produce of the soil of England, has been admitted beneath his farm roof for three months.—As evidence of the perfect health of those who have lived with such temperance, he offers to bet any man one hundred pounds that he will not find under any six roofs twelve persons having so many square inches of red on their cheeks as by fair admeasurement shall be ascertained to belong to his family.

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*Vegetable Barometers.*—A French paper states that numerous plants afford true and convenient hints concerning the weather, which it may be agreeable to some to be informed of. Chickweed is said always to close its blossoms sometime before a rain; so that when they are observed open, one may calculate on dry weather for at least several hours. As long as they continue to unfold and display themselves, the whole day may be depended upon. If, on the contrary, the flowers withdraw themselves into their green envelope, the pedestrian need wish no better hint to take his umbrella on his walk. All kinds of clover, we are further informed, close up their leaves at the approach of a storm, and this is so marked a characteristic of that family of plants, that they are often denominated "the farmer's barometer." The same practice is observed in tulips, and the greater part of the flowers with yellow blossoms, in preparation for rain. Wild sorrel does the same in France; and in other countries the mountain ebony, [illegible] ally, do the same.

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The North Carolina Register says—"We are informed that a Gold Mine [illegible] discovered in David[illegible] county, containing a vein of the precious metal, *eighty feet* in width.—This is the largest vein ever heard of either in this or any other country.—The veins generally vary in width from two to five feet."

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*Fashion.*—The King of England held a grand Levee on the 30th of April, at which, it is stated, nearly 1400 persons were present. Among this immense company were 19 Ambassadors, 25 State officers, 12 Dukes, 53 Earls, 60 Lords, 13 Right Honorables, 24 Honorables, 74 Sirs, 18 Bishops and Deans, 7 Reverend Doctors, 29 Reverend Messieurs, 9 Doctors, 5 Barons, 4 Sergeants, 36 Admirals, 79 Generals, 110 Colonels, 45 Majors and Commanders, 165 Captains, 52 Lieutenants and Cornets, and about 300 Messieurs.

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A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart, the next to escape the censures of the world. If the last interfere with the former, it ought to be entirely neglected; but otherwise it cannot be a greater satisfaction to an honest mind, than to see those approbations which it gives itself, seconded by the applause of the public.—*Addison.*

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It is proposed in a New York paper to form an '*Anti-eating-too-much-Society.*' It ought to be an '*Anti-use-too-little-exercise Society.*' The fault lies in not taking exercise in proportion to the quantity of food eaten. We suspect there are few cases known of a laboring man eating too copiously. It is proposed also to form an '*Anti-snuff-and chew-tobacco Society*?' as a counterpart to this we recommend '*A ladies*' '*anti-lace-yourself-too-tight Society.*'

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*Foul Drunkenness.*—A farmer in Fairfield, Conn. lately soaked his corn in whiskey, for the purpose of intoxicating the wild pigeons which had molested his planting ground. The experiment succeeded well—the marauders, becoming literally *corned*, were easily taken. *Am. Manufacturer.*

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*Singular Fact.*—A correspondent informs us, that there recently lived at Westown, in this county, in one house, three mothers, two grandmothers, one great grandmother, three daughters, two grand daughters, one great grand daughter, three children and three mothers—the whole family consisting of *four females only*, all grown persons! *Independent Rep.*

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*Influence of Emancipation on Emigration from Ireland.*—A vessel sailing from the port of Dublin for America, with between two and three hundred passengers on board, was met in the bay, by the Holyhead steam packet, the captain of which threw on board some English papers, containing accounts of the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.—The greater number of the Emigrants hearing this news, and overjoyed with the prospect of living in their renovated country, obliged the captain to put them ashore, and willingly forfeiting their passage money, returned to the scenes of their former life, and the expected happiness to be derived from the liberation of their native land. *Irish Vindicator.*

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### REMEDY FOR FLIES.

Farmers might easily save the flesh of horses and cows, and confer a great kindness on their animals, in preventing the usual annoyance of *flies* by simply *oiling* the parts most exposed. Flies will not light a moment on the spot, over which an oiled sponge has been pressed. Probably fish or flaxseed oil would answer; but what I have known used with success was the tanners' oil. Every man who is compassionate to his beast, ought to know this remedy, and every livery stable, and Country Inn, ought to have a supply on hand for the use of travellers.

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*Promotion of Temperance.*—A captain of a militia company at Foster, R. I. has been tried, on complaint of a private of his company, for taking his company to a tavern and treating them with rum. He was fined 20 dollars and sentenced to pay costs of prosecution. He has appealed to a higher court.

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*Negro Slavery.*—There are signal events in the course of history, which sometimes bear the appearance of temporal judgments.—"It is a fact worthy of observation, (says Washington Irving in his history of Columbus,) that Hispaniola, the place where this flagrant sin against nature and humanity [Negro Slavery] was first introduced into the new world, *has been the first to exhibit an instance of awful retribution.*"

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To restrain luxury, and prevent the ruin of families, Peter the First, King of [illegible] forbade all his subjects to buy or sell any of their commodities, without immediate payment, and made the second commission of the offence death.

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The Statue of Ceres, [illegible] ruins of Megara, and brought to this country by Com. Patterson, has been placed in front of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. It is said to be a noble specimen of Grecian art.

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### NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Navy of the United States now consists of seven ships of the line, seven frigates of the first class, four frigates of the second class, twelve sloops of war, and seven schooners. The oldest vessels are the frigates United States, Constitution, and Constellation, all built in the year 1787. There are now building in the United States, seven ships of the line and six frigates. Of the rank of Lieutenants and upwards there are 325; Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates, 97; Pursers 41; Chaplains 9; Midshipmen 445; Sailing Masters 30; Boatswains 17; Gunners 19; Carpenters 13; Sail Makers 14. In the Marine Corps there are—one Colonel, nine Captains, and 39 Lieutenants. The oldest officer in the Navy is John Rodgers, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Navy. He entered the service in March, 1798. His present commission is dated 5th March, 1799. There are fifteen Navy Agents, seven Navy Store-Keepers, and eight Naval Constructors. The estimate required for the Navy during 1829, is $3,006,277. *Wash. Chron.*

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*Anecdote for the Ladies.*—The prison report of Connecticut, among other things, contains a short exposition of the difficulties and vexation which the officers of the prison have to encounter in the government of the *four* female convicts under their care, and the Directors most ungallantly assert, that these four make more trouble than the whole remaining 93 convicts of the other sex. But not content with this, they repeat a remark made to them, as they pretend, by the superintendant of the Auburn State Prison. "I have (says he) under my care, about four hundred and fifty male prisoners, and *nine* females; and I could cheerfully undertake the care of an additional four hundred and fifty men, to be rid of the *nine* women." What a brute!

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CHRISTIANA, April 18.

*The Magnetic Pole.*—Letters have been received from Professor Hansteen and his companions to the 19th February. On the 12th Sept. they left Tobolsk, and travelled on sledges, the cold being 40 degrees Reaumur, so that the frozen quicksilver could be cut with a knife. On the 31st they arrived at Tomsk; on the 21st of Jan. 1829, at Krasnojarsk; and on the 7th of Feb. at Irkutzk, which is about 4,000 versts from Tobolsk.—They afterwards visited Kiachta, and crossed the frontier of China; but the most agreeable result is, that the desired object of the journey is accomplished, as the observations have proved perfectly satisfactory—and *the magnetic pole is found.* Centuries will perhaps elapse before Siberia will be again so thoroughly observed. When the letters were despatched, it was resolved that the journey should be extended to Nertschiusk, from which place Professor Hansteen would return to Krasnojarsk. His companion, Lieut. Due, was to go alone to Jakutzk, 2,700 versts N. E. of Irkutzk, and perhaps proceed down the river Lena to the Frozen Ocean; and they intended to meet again at Jeniseisk, in September or October.

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The good sense and the soundness of the views comprised in the following article, will doubtless strike the reader.

Those who argue against protecting manufactures, insists on forgetting that without this protection the foreigner would get the control of our market, and when he once had it, he would be able to put up the prices fifty per cent. higher than our manufacturers now compel him to sell for. Some people seem to imagine that cotton can be manufactured to order, as a miller grinds a grist, and that goods ought to be furnished only when the consumer calls for them. All beyond this they denominate a ruinous extension of business. It may prove so in individual cases, but it will never be true in the aggregate. *Prov. American.*

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*The New Pope.*—It would seem by accounts from Rome, that the New Pope is daily becoming more popular. He has manifested a disposition to exercise his high power on the most liberal and tolerant principles. He has annulled all privations and prohibitions, and has restored the Hebrews as well as Christians of every denomination to the full enjoyment of all their former privileges. This liberality on the part of his Holiness was appreciated with due respect and veneration, and gave birth to feelings of the most lively joy among the inhabitants of Rome.

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*Coming Out!*—The Kentucky Commentator, published at Frankfort, says—"Col. JOHN SPEED SMITH, we are informed, declines accepting the office of United States Attorney for this district. The reason was not mentioned; but it is said, that Mr. Smith has lately declared himself in favor of Mr. CLAY for the next President, and does not find himself in the condition in which the present administration expects to see every man whom it appoints to office; and the administration, as tried by its acts, is, we imagine, such as he does not feel disposed to take office under." *Balt. Gaz.*